

WITH DR. CLELAND'S COMPLIMENTS

JOHN CLELAND

M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. (Edin., St. Andrews and Glasgow), F.R.S.

Regius Professor of Anatomy in the University of
Glasgow, 1877-1909

Recognition of Distinguished Services

Glasgow

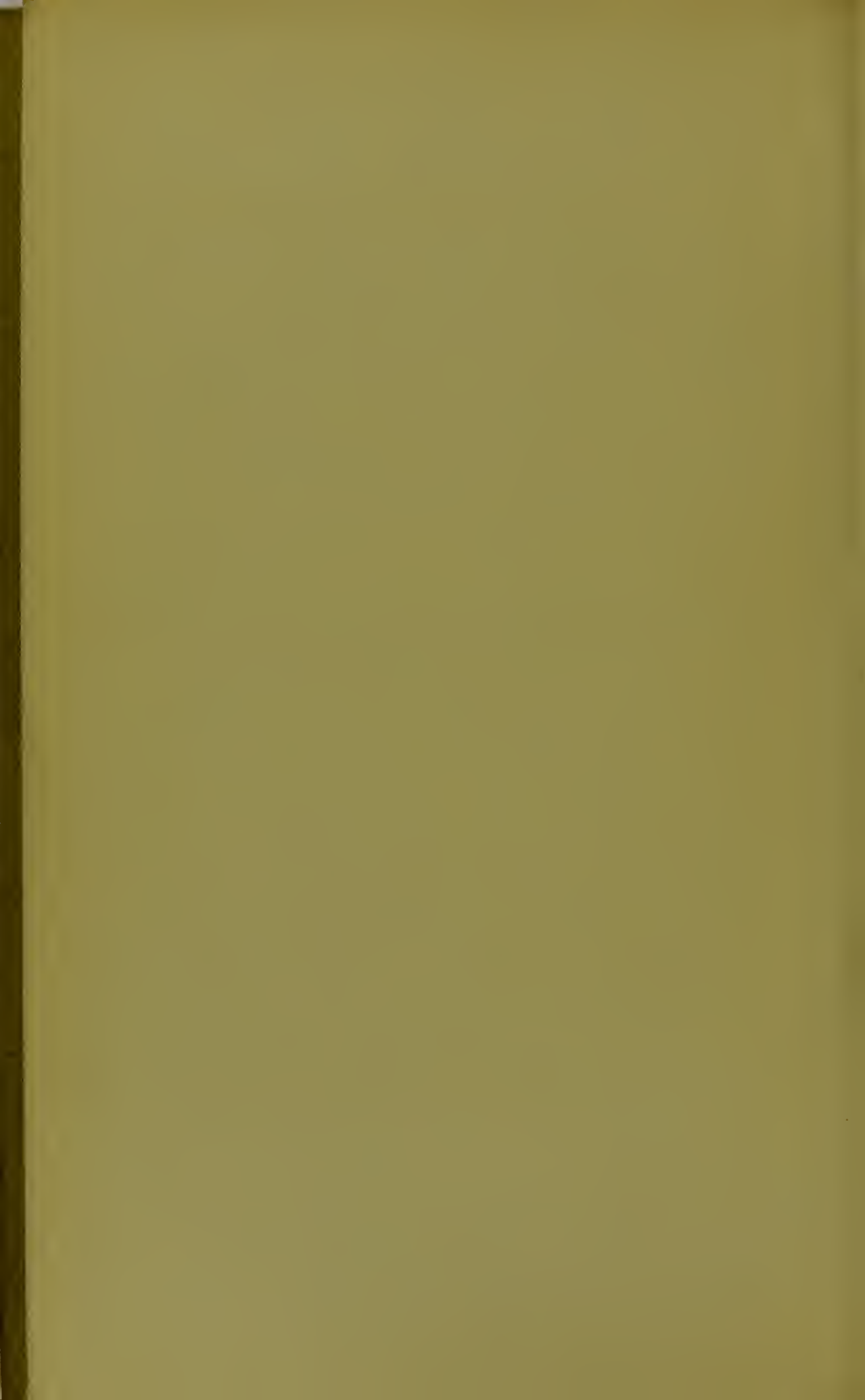
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PRESENTATION CEREMONY IN GLASGOW UNIVERSITY,

April 26th, 1911.

ON the afternoon of Wednesday, April 26, 1911, a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Bute Hall, Glasgow University, to do honour to Emeritus Professor John Cleland, who retired in 1909 from the Chair of Anatomy, which he occupied in the University from 1877. Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., presided, and the gathering included many of Professor Cleland's former colleagues in the Senate as well as a large representation of his old students. Seated at the Chairman's table were Professor Cleland and Mrs. Cleland, Principal Yule Mackay of University College, Dundee, the Rev. Dr. John Smith, Sir James Fleming, Mr. Henry Barr, B.L., and Mr. Archibald Craig, LL.B., who acted as honorary secretary of the movement which culminated in the day's proceedings. The recognition of Professor Cleland's services took the form of the presentation of two portraits, painted by Sir George Reid, R.S.A., one for the University and the other for Mrs. Cleland. Prior to the presentations, the Senate of the University assembled specially to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Professor Cleland.

THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LAW (Professor Glaister), in presenting Professor Cleland for the degree, said : Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—As Dean of the Faculty of Law and by authority of the Senate, I present to you as most worthy of the degree of Doctor of Laws of this University Emeritus Professor John Cleland, formerly Professor of Anatomy in this University, well known to generations of students of medicine and science, and especially to all interested in the progress and welfare of our University.

Professor Cleland has spent a long life in the scientific teaching and exposition of Anatomy, extending to nigh half a century ; first as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway, and latterly as Professor of Anatomy in our own University, in which he devoted no fewer than thirty-two years to her service. Following that most accomplished anatomist, Allen Thomson, of gracious memory, he has fulfilled the duties of his office in the highest sense, and his work will be held in esteem by the long line of students whom he has taught and whom fate has scattered over the face of the globe.

During this half century of time his pen has been far from idle. While that has been chiefly occupied in the exposition of the subjects with which his name will mainly be associated, it has also been devoted to philosophical essays of a scientific character, and, upon occasion, has strayed into the lighter fields of literature. His work as editor of the seventh edition of Quain's *Anatomy* was held in high esteem by all anatomists, and his work, jointly with Principal Mackay, on *Human Anatomy* has for many years held a foremost place as a text-book in the schools.

Professor Cleland already possesses many academic honours. Although a Doctor of Laws of the Universities of Saint Andrews and Edinburgh, he will, perhaps, not less esteem the honour which this University now desires to confer upon him, since it is offered to him as an expression of his great worth as a Professor and scientific Anatomist. It is the earnest wish of all connected with the University and of his many friends and admirers in this city that in his retirement from the active duties of teaching he will carry with him the comforting assurance which accompanies the sense of work well done, and that he will be long spared to enjoy many years of happy leisure.

Principal MacAlister then capped Dr. Cleland, amid much applause.

Professor Cleland having subscribed the roll,

PRINCIPAL MACALISTER said: The Assembly of the Senate is now dissolved. As Chairman of this meeting it is my pleasure and privilege to call upon Principal Yule Mackay to open the proceedings on behalf of the subscribers of the testimonial and presentation about to be made.

PRINCIPAL YULE MACKAY said: It is with no little trepidation that I undertake the honourable duty which has been assigned to me. I cannot do justice to my theme; but I trust in your kindness to pardon my shortcomings. We, the subscribers to this portrait, all of us, love the University; to most of us she is the Alma Mater, and it is because of our love that we come to her with this gift which I shall hand over to you, and inasmuch as we hold it precious we ask you to cherish it and honour it. In itself the picture is of much value. It is the work of a venerable Scottish artist, not only

one of the most distinguished of his day, but ranking among the most illustrious which this country has produced. We sought the services of Sir George Reid for our particular object because we believed that that insight into character and that appreciation of manliness which he possesses in so marked a degree rendered him more than any other qualified for the task of giving to us and to those who shall come after us the image of one who is conspicuous among the men of his time for the strength and nobility of his character. Beyond and transcending its intrinsic value the picture has a special significance for us as a personal memorial of Professor Cleland and of the work which he did in the University during the thirty-two years of his professorship. The University of Glasgow is rich in its past, in its great associations; these are its proudest possessions, they create and constitute the spirit which inspires the workers of to-day. Professor Cleland has retired, but that which he did here remains with you to the lasting honour of this place. This picture we offer you that you may hold it in visible token of your appreciation.

It would not, I think, be fitting were I to attempt to appraise here the scientific work of Dr. Cleland. The subject is too formidable for the speaker and for the occasion. Perhaps, too, though no one better deserved his leisure, he may find time to crown his many labours and to give to the world the latest and most mature fruits of his genius. "'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished." It may not be amiss, however, if I venture to speak very briefly on behalf of his old students, of those who had the privilege of coming directly under his influence, and also of those who had the fortune to enjoy his friendship, and of offering a testimony,

weak and imperfect though it may be, of our gratitude to him. Personally I may claim to represent both classes.

To most of the students of medicine in this University during these many years the class of Junior Anatomy came as the dawn of a revelation. The intelligent youth is greatly concerned with the great problems of life, the whence and the whither of man, but too often interest dies in the process of what is called education, choked in a waste of meaningless details, or lost in a confusion of apparently contradictory facts. But nearly all of us begin our student days cherishing the hope that from our work and from our experience we shall be able to construct for ourselves some working hypothesis of life which shall at least be based upon what we know to be true. The problems to which I have referred may be approached by two different methods, one ancient and time-honoured, that of the philosopher and religious thinker ; the other, of comparatively recent origin, that of the man of science. Since ever science took the field and aspired to elucidate the mysteries of creation there has been much distrust and bitterness between the exponents of the two systems. Happily the times are greatly changed to-day ; but what I would seek to emphasise now, in this apparent digression from my theme, is that no one has contributed more than Professor Cleland to the reconciliation which has been gradually growing up during the period of his life's work.

The young student seeking for the means to realise his aspirations found in the class of Anatomy an inspiration. The subject has two aspects, one, the lower but all essential from the professional point of view, in which, along with Physiology it forms the groundwork of the

practical sciences of medicine and surgery ; and a higher one in which, as the crowning department of animal morphology, it deals with the evolution of structure and the development of man, and is concerned with the greater questions of biological science. The latter was not likely to be neglected by Cleland, the favourite pupil and loyal disciple of Goodsir, whose memory he ever kept before us ; it was the field in which he revelled. Our teacher was wonderfully equipped for both sides of the work. For fully twenty years before he came to Glasgow in 1877 he had been teaching Anatomy, and for fourteen of these he had been Professor both of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Galway, and at the same time physician and surgeon in busy practice, with a hospital appointment. He had enjoyed a wealth of experience from which to draw material to illustrate the practical application of anatomy. He had done the greater part of the work of editing, indeed, had practically re-written, the seventh edition of Quain's *Anatomy*, and had written a text-book of animal physiology. He had carried out an elaborate series of original researches in anatomy and development, work of high class which had won him great distinction among men of science. He had written a book of poems, but this we did not know of till some time afterwards. Beyond his own he was familiar with the other great sciences as they were at the time, and conversant with all that was important in the intellectual history of the world, with its religions, its philosophy, its poetry.

I often wondered how a man could have found time within the space of forty years or so to have learned so much, to have done so much and have succeeded also in maintaining in the perfection of health a physical frame

which would have well become one of the ancient Greek heroes. Afterwards I discovered, when as his assistant I became intimate with his methods of work, that not a single fact presented or experience encountered was ever to him an isolated memory ; the process of analysis was extraordinarily rapid, and every new fact was relegated at once to its permanent place in a richly-stored mind ; thus nothing but the trivialities were forgotten. Thought seemed to call forth no effort, the exercise of the highest intellectual faculties appeared as a mental recreation. For most of us, I think that after entering the anatomy class study took on a new aspect. The mastering of detail, it is true, was still a necessity, and involved diligence and labour as it always must in the case of the student, but it was lightened by the vivid interest which the lecturer threw over everything he touched. But the supreme feature was that we had begun to appreciate the true spirit of science. As our vision enlarged, and as we gradually learned to look from the surface to the heart of things, the class became a delight and the work dignified and hopeful with a great promise beyond. The dry bones of anatomy took life at the word of our teacher.

I fear that in our earlier days we were not always able to follow the Professor in his flights, often very rapid, into the more obscure regions of morphological analysis and deduction. They were frequently unpremeditated, and took part in the parenthetical passages of the ordinary lectures. But none the less the parentheses were to us the most interesting parts of the whole prelection ; it was in them that he revealed himself most thoroughly. If at times the whole revelation was for more experienced eyes than ours, we were often able to behold and carry

away in recollection some part of the glory of the vision. Probably in those younger days of ours it was his intense earnestness that thrilled and affected us most, and made us realise, as I think nothing else could, the magnitude of the issues involved in our work. In small matters as in great the truth was essential. To him his science was no outside factor in his life, it was all and in all, and permeated his whole being. His mind was an instrument with many strings, but all of them were tuned together in perfect harmony. One special attribute which he possessed which won the hearty admiration of us all was his independence and trust in himself. In a mind within which the component parts are in true harmony with one another, the main factor which produces indecision and hesitation is absent. He was sure of his conclusions. Even in our student days we were aware that he was fighting fearlessly for the truth as he saw it and knew it against what may be called the fashionable scientific dogma of the day.

It is not easy, and perhaps it would be unwise to attempt, to explain the difficulties which beset the path of one who would stem the tide of a popular theory, the more fascinating, in all probability, on account of its one-sidedness. It is enough to say that it demands a rare endowment of courage and strength. We rejoice to know that he succeeded. The views which he steadfastly maintained thirty years ago are now appreciated by all, and accepted by most biologists of the day.

There can be no doubt that in the great branch to which he devoted himself he has profoundly modified the trend of scientific theory within the last generation. I am going to read to you in order that all of you may quite understand what I mean, one sentence from one of

Professor Cleland's works. "The conception which it is sought to defend in the address on the evolution of organism is that these evolutions are definite, and that the highest evolution of animal life is completed in man. Development both in the individual and in the totality of life is not only a development from a simple beginning but a development towards a completed whole. There is morphological design, and when in any lines of development the design is completed evolution ceases, although by the operation of environment or external circumstances variations may continue to occur, and degenerations of divers kinds may take place. Such views demand for the universe a background or underlying element of spirit."

One other feature which he possessed which I cannot pass over in silence, because it appealed very deeply to many among his students, and was indeed an essential factor in influencing the character of his life's work; I refer to his appreciation of beauty. All of us know him to be a poet, and those who have read *Scala Naturae* with the requisite knowledge to understand the detail of the scientific groundwork upon which it is based know what a wonderful poem it is. Not so many know that he is also an artist of no mean ability as to technique, and richly gifted with the artist's comprehension of Nature. To him no scheme or theory in science could contain within it the germs of truth did it not at the same time enclose the elements of beauty. Surely when, if ever, man does discover the perfect scheme of Creation he will find that it is beautiful.

Still another recollection of the student days survives, embodying a characteristic feature of the teacher whom we loved. His strength, his certainty of himself, his

love of all that comes under the definition of beauty in the widest sense, made him intolerant of everything that seemed mean, undignified, or wrong ; but those same qualities made him ever ready to forgive, and invested the pardon with a charm which effaced and outlasted the condemnation. It was woe betide the sinner in the first instance, but when traces of penitence appeared nothing could exceed the sweetness of the reconciliation. And indeed for the pleasure of this experience one might have been tempted to sin again, were it not for the added self-respect which had somehow accrued in the process. Perhaps I may venture to compare the position of the wrong-doer to that of a traveller in a Swiss valley who is overtaken by a thunderstorm. Appalled, he bends beneath the irresistible majesty of the outburst, but when it is over he goes his way richer in an added zest to life and in an unforgettable experience.

There are many other matters—recollections of kindnesses, of acts of courtesy and gentleness, and of deeds of self-abnegation essentially characteristic of him. Of many of these I could speak personally and with a full heart, but dare not, they are too sacred to be brought into public light. But I may say to Dr. Cleland and to Mrs. Cleland that I think there is probably no one here who does not cherish some sweet and gracious memory of personal contact with him, which can be expressed only perhaps in the touch of a hand or the tone of a word. I have said that no one has done more than he to reconcile the purposes of science with those of religion and philosophy, and to show that their real results are at one. Surely no one was better qualified than he to achieve this great work.

Animated by the spirit of science, an accurate and

fearless investigator, and imbued with the great truths of Christianity, a reverent religious thinker, the qualities of mind upon which these two features depended blended together in complete harmony, cemented, perhaps, by his love of beauty, and he had no view which did not find perfect practical expression in his life. Hence that wonderful combination of earnestness, strength, and gentleness which had been his peculiar characteristic. For thirty years he has stood forth in the University of Glasgow a great and inspiring figure.

PRINCIPAL MACALISTER said: Not for the first time it is my good fortune to have to acknowledge on behalf of the University the gift of a work of art in commemoration of Dr. Cleland's long and fruitful career in Glasgow. The Museum he founded is adorned with a striking medallion portrait, which bespeaks at once the taste and the loyalty of his former demonstrators and assistants. Now our collection of pictures is notably enriched by another example of a great artist's skill in portraiture, and this gift we owe to the grateful esteem of a multitude of Dr. Cleland's pupils, colleagues, and other friends in many parts of the world.

To all, in the name of the University at large, I offer hearty thanks. I thank them not only for the gift itself, precious as that is, but also for their consensus with his old comrades and fellow-workers of the Senate in seeking to honour one who has so well earned all honour and regard. By enrolling him as we have just done among our honorary graduates, and that at a special assembly, we indicate that the academic body is of one mind with you and those you represent in desiring that fit expression should be given in Dr. Cleland's presence to our

appreciation of his services to education, to science, and to the life and reputation of the University of Glasgow.

He is not unfamiliar with tributes of this kind. He is already a Doctor four or five times over. Learned societies, during his thirty-two years among us, have again and again bestowed their distinctions upon him. As he contemplates the accumulated store of these honourable insignia he will, I feel sure, regard as not the least significant the laurel which those of his own academic household now lay upon the apex of the pile—careful perhaps that the wreath should come the latest, in order that it may not become crushed beneath all that weight of scientific honours.

There are to me two circumstances about the presentations you have made that are specially gratifying. One is that I receive your gift to the University at the hands of my good friend and helper, the Principal of University College, Dundee. Himself a Glasgow graduate and a University teacher of much distinction, he has in spite of the adage won high place and honour in his own county of Fife, and in the Medical Council of the United Kingdom his grasp of principle and his administrative powers have brought him to the chief place in its educational organisation. “Cleland and Mackay” are names that are conjoined wherever text-books of Anatomy are current, and as one who has been privileged to benefit by the loyal co-operation of both, I deem it fortunate that their names will again be associated in our memory of the present ceremony.

The second circumstance is that the subscribers have been happily inspired to combine with their presentation to the University a presentation also to Mrs. Cleland. In the family circle of the Professor’s quadrangle she

held a place that will not soon be forgotten. It was the warmer and the kindlier for her genial presence. And I do not doubt that the Professor himself would maintain that his achievements, whether in the stern pursuits of science or in the pleasanter by-paths of art and poetry and speculative thought, were due in no small measure to Mrs. Cleland's sympathetic collaboration.

It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that in recognising, as we try to do, the worth of Dr. Cleland to the University, we should also recognise with all gratitude Mrs. Cleland's unobtrusive but effective share in his accomplishments. I voice the feeling of all they have befriended, of all who prize the privilege of being numbered among their friends, when I say "God bless them." May they through the serene and peaceful years of their retirement be cheered by the thought that in Glasgow they are remembered with warm and sincere affection. I have the authority of the University Court to receive with grateful thanks the gift which you have made, and to assure you that it will be preserved for ever within these walls as a memorial of a great personality.

MR. HENRY BARR, B.L., said: After listening to all that Principal Mackay has so well said of Professor Cleland in presenting his portrait to this University, and to what the Vice-Chancellor has said in accepting it on behalf of the University, I feel that it would be out of place for me to attempt to add anything on my own account. I, therefore, content myself in begging to be allowed to associate myself most cordially with everything that they have said of him. At meetings of masonic lodges I believe it is the custom at a certain stage in the proceedings, when the business of the meeting is over, for the brethren to pass from labour to

refreshment. Assuming that labour or the business of this meeting is represented by the presentation of Dr. Cleland's portrait to the University, our programme promises that we shall all be able very shortly to pass to refreshment, but before we do so, there is to-day an intermediate stage to which I have to invite you to pass with me, which I think I may rightly describe as a stage of pleasure. I invite you to join with me in asking Mrs. Cleland to accept from the subscribers this portrait by Sir George Reid, ex-President of the R.S.A., of her distinguished husband as a token of the regard, esteem, and affection in which he is held by us all, and as an earnest that our feelings towards her are in no way different from those with which we regard her husband. From the outset the Committee in charge of the arrangements have felt that no scheme for the recognition of Professor Cleland's long and eminent career at the University of Glasgow could fully commend itself to him and to them which did not in some way also recognise publicly the social and philanthropic position which Mrs. Cleland has for so long occupied with so much credit to herself and so much pleasure and benefit to her friends, rich and poor, in the city of Glasgow. When, therefore, it was decided that Dr. Cleland's labours should be recognised by the presentation of his portrait to the University which he had so long adorned, the obvious and natural shape for Mrs. Cleland's share in this recognition was a replica. Sir George Reid, however, preferred not to paint a replica, but a second portrait, and the striking results of his eminently successful efforts are now before you. Having two portraits to deal with instead of one portrait and a replica, however, placed the Committee in a fresh difficulty, which portrait should

be presented to the University and which offered to Mrs. Cleland. After consideration they decided as you have seen, the opinion being expressed that while in the portrait presented to the University Dr. Cleland is shown as he was known to his students and to the public, there is in the other picture a subtle charm which appeals very strongly to those who know him intimately, and we hope that he and Mrs. Cleland approve of our selection.

I desire to thank the Committee for the honour they have done me in selecting me to make this presentation on behalf of the subscribers, which I do with very great personal gratification ; and now, Mrs. Cleland, it only remains for me, in the name of all the subscribers, to ask you to accept this portrait of your distinguished husband as a mark of the admiration, the regard, and the affection in which he is so deservedly held by all who know him, and as their expression of regard and goodwill for yourself, and we trust, too, that for many years to come this portrait from its place on the walls of your beautiful new home in sunny Somerset may serve from time to time to recall to your and Dr. Cleland's recollections many happy incidents and pleasant associations and friendships which have marked your residence amongst us in Glasgow.

PROFESSOR CLELAND, in acknowledging the presentation, said : There are occasions like the present when everyone is disposed to be pleasant and to say pleasant things, when one's friends shout out energetically that "he's a jolly good fellow," and actually believe it to be thoroughly the case, although at other times, with an at least equal desire for accuracy, they see one's failings with all the acuteness that brings home to us the very different feeling we should have if we could see ourselves as

others see us. It is well for us to keep guard neither to be cynically led captive with too acute a feeling of our shortcomings, nor to be whirled away by the gay expressions of our friends' good nature into mistaking the language of compliment for the sober statement of gospel truth. I am sorely tempted at the present moment to imagine myself a very fine fellow indeed, but find it at once more wholesome, accurate and agreeable simply to accept your manifold kindnesses gratefully, and thank my friends with all the warmth of which I am capable for the most substantial tokens of this good feeling for one who has tried, as he best could, for a number of years to do faithfully the work to which he has been appointed.

In looking back on the course of past life, I suppose everyone falls now and then into rumination over the old problems of free will and fixed fate, and notes how one forms resolutions with a most imperfect acquaintance with the commanding circumstances which limit and control our sphere of action, and finds in the long run that we are largely the creatures of circumstance, and at the same time are led by our wills, which we are blindly in the habit of looking on as free ; and I often think of this when I consider how it came about that I became an anatomist. At the time of my leaving school I was very near becoming a minister, being influenced in that direction by the circumstances in which I was placed, and I can even recollect perfectly well making a remark on the subject to my mother, and in a critical moment discovering all at once that in her secret heart the motherly hope was that I would follow my father's profession and study medicine ; and from that moment all the dreams of my future took a new shape ; and glad I am that it was

so. My one aim was then to fit myself to be a practitioner. Dr. Douglas Maclagan, afterwards Sir Douglas and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, was at that time lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the College of Surgeons, and kindly took a deep interest in my medical education, for which I can never be too grateful. I worked in his laboratory, and had my attention directed more than is usual with medical students to the chemical side of medical education, and at the same time he taught me in a broad-minded way to give attention to all the scientific subjects belonging to the curriculum, early telling me to try to get a medal for my thesis, as I afterwards succeeded in doing. I had a course of Botany in the summer preceding my first course of Anatomy; and Botany being in those days taught very greatly from the morphological point of view, there can be no doubt that it laid in me the seeds of the love of morphological research, which clung to me through life—although it was animal morphology which was destined to be my special field of study. I liked my Anatomy after the fashion in which all really serious medical students do, but I had no special predilection for the details of Regional Anatomy, which are such terrible things to master in the first instance, and which are hard to remember, till they are rubbed well in by constant dissection. I failed egregiously at a class competition at the end of my second year, and remember saying that if ever I specialised in one particular subject, it would certainly not be in Anatomy. However, I got an anatomical subject for the compulsory paper which members of the Royal Medical Society had to read; I made up my mind to work it up for the thesis required at graduation, and having in my fourth winter

summoned up courage along with a fellow-student a little older than myself to apply to Professor Goodsir to name some specimens which we had picked up by the seaside, I took the opportunity of asking the Professor about some intricate matters which puzzled me; and with that inestimable kindness which Goodsir was ever ready to show to any earnest worker, he said frankly, "it is not a subject which I have paid special attention to, but if you will come and work at it here, you will have a window to yourself, where you can work systematically without anyone to interfere with you." So I went, and he taught me systematic methods, which I only wish I had stuck to more religiously in after life, and he made an anatomist of me. Along with two other students who, like myself, were only twenty years of age, I was allowed to pass my final examination at once, and spend ten months on the Continent free from anxiety till I should be old enough to graduate. Finding that I was going to winter in Paris, Goodsir strongly advised me to spend a few months in Germany, tempting me with the promise of introductions to German Professors, when I made up my mind what places I would visit, a bait which wrought so strongly on my imagination that I made out an extensive tour for the sake of benefiting by the offer. Thus I made acquaintance with Friedrich Arnold at Heidelberg, Hyrtl at Vienna, Edward Weber at Leipzig, and Johannes Muller at Berlin, while Professor Balfour added to the list a letter to von Martius, the botanist, at Munich, who was most kind to me.

In November, 1857, a vacancy occurred in Goodsir's staff of Demonstrators. I continued with him four years, and there being no chance of promotion, I accepted the post of Demonstrator under Professor Allen Thom-

son in 1861. Thus commenced my first connection with the University of Glasgow, and very curious it is to look back now on my teaching and lecturing in the old College. Of the occupants of Chairs when I came then, only one survives, namely Lord Lister, who published about that time his classical work on the coagulation of the blood, and who already before I left was engaged in those researches which have made him the foremost surgeon of his age, and brought about those changes which, under the name of Antiseptic Surgery, have altered the whole practice and theory of surgical proceeding. I look back with gratitude on all the kindness which he showed me in those days and ever since. Another of the Professors, who had been my teacher in Edinburgh, was the celebrated chemist, Professor Anderson, one of the most amiable of men, and whose successor, Professor Ferguson, it is a pleasure to see still able to continue in office, while others, like myself, have been glad to seek repose. Another Professor who had already come to Glasgow was Sir William Gairdner, the memory of whom will for many years remain fresh in the minds of his old students, and of whom I shall only say that the longer I knew him afterwards as a colleague the more I learned to admire his many admirable traits of character.

In December, 1863, I was appointed Professor in Queen's College, Galway ; and it was there that in full force I learned the importance of the advice which Good-sir had often given me, never to give up attention to medical practice till I secured a permanent anatomical appointment. For no sooner had I gone to Galway than I discovered what had been carefully kept from me when a candidate for my appointment, namely, that not only

had I to teach the whole of Anatomy and Physiology, but that I had thrown on my shoulders the larger part of the weight of the Clinical teaching in the College. I had submitted before my appointment to the Chair to allow myself to be put forward as surgeon to the work-house hospital, on the representation that it was most important for the College to have that post occupied by a professor; but it was only after I had been at work for a fortnight that I found one morning a number of students waiting to go round the hospital with me; and at a moment's notice I had to make up my mind to rebel and give up my whole appointment or take on myself the responsibilities of clinical teaching. I chose the latter alternative, and found myself within quarter of an hour at a bedside endeavouring to the best of my ability to imitate my old teacher, Professor Hughes Bennett, in his modes of setting students through their facings in learning the elements of percussion and auscultation on a patient's chest. Never in the long run did I feel more thankful that, against my will, I had to give continued attention to practical matters, and so fit myself for the proper teaching of Anatomy. No man is a fit teacher of Anatomy who is not in a position to apply it to the teaching of both medicine and surgery. An anatomist in a University has two duties before him: one is to remember that, like any teacher in a hospital school, he has to teach principally medical students, who must be taught the use of Anatomy in the practice of their profession; the other is that as a University Professor he is bound to raise to as high a level as possible the scientific standard, and teach Anatomy as a branch of Biology, an independent science, the aim of which is the knowledge of the laws of life for their own sake. This is that

higher Anatomy which alone is capable of becoming the servant of Philosophy and entitled to a high place in general education. True Anatomy is Greek for Dissection, and Dissection is Latin for Anatomy ; but this mere etymology fails to give the true meaning of the words as they ought to be used. The method of dissection is the means for the advance of a science, and it is to the science that the name Anatomy properly applies. We have never had Chairs of mere human Anatomy in Scotland. We have recognised that the laws of structure form a single science, and that we cannot understand human Anatomy without taking into consideration structure other than human, and also the development of structure.

In 1877 I returned to Glasgow to succeed Professor Allen Thomson, who ought ever to be remembered as one of the first teachers to give a due place to development in the teaching of Anatomy. The improvements which he effected in the anatomical school of this University must have been enormous, and he played a most important part in raising the reputation of the medical school. I shall not weary you by attempting to describe the tremendous changes which took place in the thirty-two years in which it was my lot to hold office. They are so well within the memory of many of you that such an attempt would be useless. Still one cannot forget the long procession of once familiar faces which have passed away, never to be seen in the old form again. Everyone, as the years go on, seems to feel that they pass with a terrible increase of rapidity. Thirty years in later life is to each of us a very different thing from thirty years when we were young, and no stretch of imagination seems capable of bringing the thirty years

before our memory begins into line with periods of the same duration which have passed before we gain adult life. One thing is to me a source of great happiness, namely, to look round me and think how many old friends have still a place for me in their thoughts, and especially how many old students have come to the front and are kind enough to attribute some part of their success to the teachings of the old days, when I had the satisfaction of doing my best to help them to look at life with earnestness, and make the best use they could of the opportunities afforded them by my numerous able colleagues.

I can scarcely pass from consideration of old students without alluding to the very sad event which is known to myself and to you, the loss of one of the best students I ever had—Surgeon-Major George Lamb, who has been cut off so early in his career, and who already had made himself so famous by the work that he had done in India. He was for some time one of my most valued demonstrators, and he was one of the many students who took from this University the first place in the examination for the Indian Service. His work was second to none in the Pathological Department, and I may mention particularly his researches in Serpent-poisoning, and his still more outstanding researches in connexion with plague. His premature removal from our midst is an irreparable loss to Science, and we sympathise most deeply with his mourning family.

And now I feel that I have occupied your time too long with reminiscences. There is no reason why I should repay your too great kindness by wearing out your patience ; and I desire simply to express my deep gratitude for the honours which you have heaped on

my head. If they greatly surpass my deserts, I have at least the satisfaction that the form which it has pleased the subscribers to give to this recognition enriches the art collections of the University with another work from the brush of so great a master as Sir George Reid, for whom as an artist I have a very great admiration. To me the honour is greatly enhanced by the consideration that the other portraits by the same artist already possessed by the University are those of Sir William Gairdner, of Professor Edward Caird, and of our late Principal Dr. Story. It was kind indeed of Sir George Reid, retired as he now is from the active practice of his profession, to undertake this commission, and to me it has been a source of great happiness to be brought into such close contact with one whom I have learned to esteem personally as much as I had admired previously as an artist. Anatomy and Art have a very close relation one with the other, and I might have been well content could something have been done to bring the Glasgow School of Art into close contact by a proper foundation for the teaching of artistic Anatomy in a scientific way, but I have never been able to persuade the public that such an object was worth spending the requisite money on. I hope, however, that even though Principal Story himself failed to awake the necessary enthusiasm, the day may yet come when Glasgow may take the lead in such an advance. Let me conclude by thanking you in my wife's name for the portrait presented to her, not indeed a replica, but an independent picture with characteristic features of its own which would have made it very thoroughly suited to have taken the place of the other on a University wall. My wife feels deeply grateful for the kindness shown to her.

THE REV. DR. SMITH said : The duty has been laid upon me of proposing a vote of thanks to the distinguished artist who has produced these two magnificent portraits. As Mr. Barr pointed out, it was at first thought that the second portrait would be a replica, but Sir George Reid, believing that painting replicas was a drudgery, painted another portrait. The outstanding position which Sir George Reid occupies in his profession assured the Committee that the commission would be successfully executed, and those who had previous opportunities of inspecting these two portraits felt that their highest expectations had been amply fulfilled.

Competent critics have said that in all that goes to make up the technique of art Sir George Reid has shown himself in these as in other portraits a thorough master. But more than technical skill is required to achieve real success in art. The true artist possesses a keen insight into character which enables him to see the man behind the outward form, however grand that outward form may be. He rises above mere crude realism, and enters into the life and spirit of his subject, and portrays not merely the external features of the man, but the striking individuality that he is. And in this, Sir George Reid, I think you will agree with me, has been pre-eminently successful.

In looking at these two portraits it is difficult to tell which is the better of the two, but one can see in both the nobleness and generosity of Dr. Cleland's nature, the kindliness of his disposition, the depth of his affectionateness, the strength of his intellect, the poetic power which produced *Scala Naturae*, and the elevation of character which kept him free from low and sordid aims, and drew

his students to him not only as a brilliant teacher, but a warm-hearted friend. It has been my privilege and pleasure to know Dr. Cleland for many years, and I do not hesitate to say that Sir George Reid has painted a remarkable portrait of the distinguished professor, poet, and man of science, and has made a notable addition to the many precious treasures of art which adorn the walls of the museum and other rooms in this University. I propose a vote of thanks to Sir George Reid. At the same time, I have pleasure in presenting to you, Dr. Cleland, a list of the subscribers, and apologies of many distinguished friends who have been unable unfortunately to be present to-day.

SIR DONALD MACALISTER: The vote of thanks will be duly conveyed to Sir George Reid as your unanimous desire.

SIR JAMES FLEMING said: A very pleasing duty has been entrusted to me, but before I address myself to it, will you allow me to refer to what Professor Cleland has done outside the University. You would be quite prepared to hear what has been said about his appreciation of beauty and artistic effort, and what he said himself about art, for he took from the very beginning a deep interest in the work of the Glasgow School of Art. Many have done that besides Professor Cleland, but he did a great deal more than that. He took a profound interest in the teaching of Anatomy in the school. You all know that any real artist must know a good deal about Anatomy if he is to be a success as an artist, and Professor Cleland not only came up often to the School, but he put them right in many ways in regard to the teaching of Anatomy. He spent hours with the teachers making them understand, as only a man like

him could, what Anatomy really is. He gave the subject an immense stimulus, and though he has now retired that stimulus is still with us—he influenced so many people. I feel glad to have had this opportunity of saying in a word how deeply indebted the artists of Glasgow are, and especially we of the School of Art, to Professor Cleland for the great services he rendered. I have now to propose a vote of thanks to our chairman, Sir Donald MacAlister, who is really an ideal Principal. He is a Scotsman of Scotsmen, although he spent many years in the centre of English learning. He was all the better for that, but still he came back a Scotsman. I have great pleasure in asking you to give Sir Donald a hearty vote of thanks for presiding.

SIR DONALD MACALISTER: I need no thanks for the very slight services I have rendered. It is I who have to offer thanks on behalf of the whole University for the presentation. I have to offer thanks also for the way in which you have made the success of this gathering complete by your presence, your sympathy, and your enthusiasm.

The proceedings then terminated.

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